Mary Lloyd of Mandinam – an update

Michael Owen

In a previous article[1] Mary Lloyd's (née Price/Pryse/Pryce etc.) ancestry was stated to be less certain than that of her husband David. After further research, it can now be demonstrated that she was directly descended from the House of Nannau in Merionethshire. This article records those findings along with other interesting facts and relationships that have emerged.

It was hitherto suggested that the ancestry of Mary Lloyd is linked to John Nanney of Maes-y-Pandy, as she had bequeathed significant estate to him in her will. The conjecture has since proved fruitful as it is now shown through the manuscripts[2] of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt,[3] that John Nanney was in fact married to Mary Pugh, Mary Lloyd's first cousin on her mother's side. Their common grandfather was Derwas Griffith who is directly linked in the male line to Madog ap Cadwgan the first Lord of Nannau, a grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (d. 1075) the ruler of Gwynedd and Powys. It is also of interest that Derwas' daughter Lowri, John Nanney's mother-in-law by her first husband Humphrey Pugh, was the daughter in law of the genealogist Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt by her second husband Hywel Vaughan. These relationships are shown in the Pedigree Chart in the Appendix. The recent book describing the House of Nannau[4] together with the manuscripts of Bartrum[5] and Vaughan also depict the ancestry of Mary's father Edward Price. He is directly linked in the male line through to Madog ap Cadwgan, Madog being a common ancestor of both Mary's parents some seventeen generations earlier. Relationships that were not reported in the earlier article have also come to light from other sources namely: Bidgood,[6] Burke,[7] James[8] and Wooding.[9] The wills of the Price family: Mary,[10] Rowland[11] and James[12] have also contributed to the unravelling of the kinship network.

In 1718, Edward Lloyd (1691-1754) of Wern Newydd married Anne Stedman (d. 1764) of Strata Florida who together with her brother Richard and sister Malet are reputed to be the last of the Stedman line.[13] Edward was the eldest son of Mary Lloyd of Mandinam. The pre-nuptial agreement,[14] which included a portion of £3000 and settlement of properties in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, was witnessed and signed by, amongst others, Mary's father Edward Price of Ystradffin, Edward's grandfather. The stamped seals of the two Edwards (*Figures 1 & 2*) found on the document are similar, and by careful inspection are seen to display: quarterly, first and fourth a lion rampant, second and third, three nags' heads. These two coats of arms reflect those[15,16,17] for Jones of Trewythen and Rhiewport co. Montgomery, a cadet branch of the house of Nannau. The arms are ascribed to Rhiwallon ap Madog (*Figure 3*) grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. Madog's father Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, the Prince of Powys is ascribed the arms: or a lion ramp. az. (*Figure 4*),[17] and those arms pass down the main Nannau branch to Cadwgan ap Madog, Rhiwallon's brother. The descendants of Cadwgan ap Madog are then continuous in the male line through to Derwas ap Gruffydd. The descendants of Rhiwallon ap Madog are also continuous in the male line through to Edward Price, Mary's father. These relationships are shown in the Pedigree Chart. Derwas' male line however fails in the next generation, leaving him with only three daughters[18] by his second wife Mary Kyffin. His daughter Bridget who married Edward Price of Ystradffin was thereby a heraldic heiress. It is this union which is represented in the coat of arms borne on the memorial inside the church of St. Michael's at Cilycwm (*Figure 1* in note 1). The main coat derived from Rhiwallon ap Madog is attributable to Edward whilst the escutcheon of pretence derived from Cadwgan ap Bleddyn is attributable to Bridget his wife.

Fig. 1. *Edward Lloyd*

Fig. 2. *Edward Price*

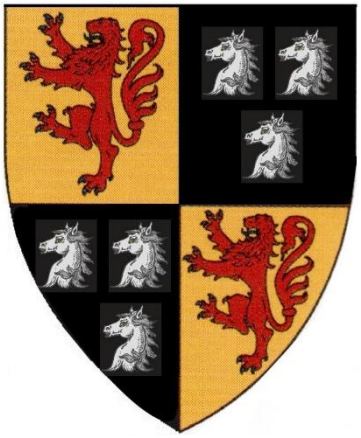

Fig. 3. *Rhiwallon ap Madog*

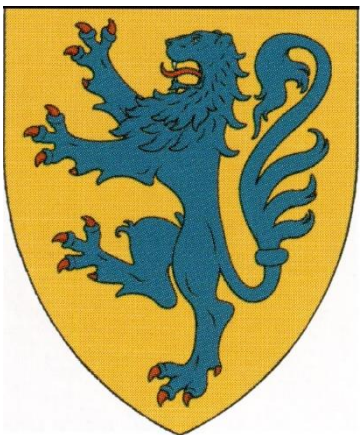

Fig. 4. *Cadwgan ap Bleddyn*

Fig. 5. *Coat of arms on the memorial tablet of Richard Price at St. Michael's church, Cilycwm.*

Fig. 6. *Inscription on the memorial tablet of Richard Price at St. Michael's church, Cilycwm.*

The record indicates that the Price (Pryse/Pryce etc.) surname was first adopted at the start of the 17th century by Edward ap Richard (b. abt. 1600). Edward's family was established in Montgomeryshire, as was his wife's Sarah Griffith. It was his son Richard who purchased the lease of the Ystradffin estate from Roger Lort of Stackpole in 1660.[19] The deed states that Richard's two sons, Edward and Rowland were then both minors. This corroborates the Cilycwm parish registers which include burial entries for a Ronaldeus Price in 1720 and an Edwardus Price in 1725 with ages 69 and 77 respectively. Wooding[20] in his jottings for Cilycwm,[21] records that Richard was of Cwmdunant, worked as an agent for Lort and that he died in 1698. Cwmdunant was probably therefore the home of the Price family before they occupied Ystradffin. In his will, Rowland Price, one of Richard's sons, is seen to bequeath the property 'Gwmy Vrane Vawr', of which 'Tyr cwm du nant' was a part.[22] Richard was probably laid to rest in St. Michael's graveyard at Cilycwm, just a mile distant from Cwmdunant, as a memorial bearing the arms of Rhiwallon ap Madog is to be found (*Figure 5*) embedded in the north facing wall at the eastern corner. Whilst the inscription below the arms (*Figure 6*) has suffered significant erosion, it is still possible to identify some of the characters that read 'Here Lyeth the body of Rich__d P__.' A date on the inscription is discernible and indicates 1701, which is in conflict to that quoted by Wooding, however that date could also be for another at the same location, or it may have been defaced as the engraving of the date does not match the rest on the monument. Richard's other son Edward, Mary's father, was also said by Wooding to have worked as an agent for Lort. Edward served as High Sheriff of Cardiganshire[23] in 1724, as did Edward's grandson Edward in 1721.[24] Richard had numerous other siblings, however of those only details of James and Rees are known.

Rees married Elizabeth Thomas, the daughter of David William Thomas of Cilycwm. She had received the 'messuage and lands called Tyr Errid with Tyr y tu du yn erryd', and a list of other properties from the estate of her brother Morgan ap David.[6] When the will of Elizabeth was proved in Carmarthen on 17th January 1698 she was a widow and of 'Glan Rhyd Erryd.' Her only son William inherited the properties which included Glan Rhyd Erryd, Ty'r Erryd and Tyr Duy yn Erryd. Previously in 1680, Rees and Elizabeth's daughter Blanche who was co-heir with William, had married Richard Griffiths of Cil-y-llyn Llansawel. Blanche was to pre-decease William, and when William died unmarried and childless in 1720, all his Cilycwm estate went to his nephew John Griffiths of Cil-y-llyn, his sister's son by Richard Griffiths. After William's death, the Griffiths family adopted some elements of the Price's heraldic achievement. The Griffiths' male line has since been continuous and on 19th August 1905 the surname Copland-Griffiths was granted by Royal License.[25] The Copland-Griffiths coat of arms (*Figure 7*) was drawn up and registered to comprise: arg., a lion rampant sa., on a chief of the second three nags' heads erased of the first. Crest – A lion rampant sa. transfixed through the breast with an arrow arg. The Copland-Griffiths family now continues to be represented[25] by Michael (b.1947) with his wife and two children.

Fig. 7. *Copland-Griffiths coat of arms*
by permission: Michael Copland-Griffiths

James Price was a well-known Quaker in Llandovery.[8] It is said that he was the first to live at Glantowy (about one mile south west of the town). In the Bishop's visitation return of 1684, completed by the vicar James Jones, James was described as a 'giddy brained Quaker' and 'a rail rag to the church.'[8] It was further recorded that he did not attend church. In 1689, James purchased a plot of land for the Friends grave-garden and was himself interred there in September 1709. In 1864 the land was *acquired* [26,27] and the grave garden built upon to develop the facilities at Llandovery railway station. James' Quaker beliefs probably originated through associations via his kinship network. Robert Owen of Dolserau, one of the leading Quakers in Merionethshire had married Jane Vaughan of Hengwrt. Her brother was related to the Montgomeryshire community from whom the Prices descended. James surely knew of Owen's incarceration in Dolgellau gaol for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, firstly in 1661 and then in 1674 which lasted for five years. Afterwards in 1684, Robert and his wife Jane sailed to Pennsylvania. Robert died just one year later.

James and his son Rees were attorneys, and after the bankruptcy and death in 1699 of Benjamin Lewis the first owner of Cilgwyn Manor Myddfai, they purchased the

estate.[8] Rees married Magdalen Williams of Llwynwormwood and inherited Cilgwyn Manor from his father James. Cilgwyn passed down to Rees' granddaughter Magdalen Price who died unmarried. In her will, Magdalen bequeathed the estate to John Josiah Holford (b. 1765), the son of her first cousin, another Magdalen Price (1740-1801), their common ancestor being Rees Price of Glantowy. He inherited the property in 1801.

Whilst it was stated in the previous article[1] that there were no known prior relationships between the Jones and Price families of Ystradffin, a remote common connection to the House of Nannau has come to light. Mary Williams of Ystradffin, the wife of Peter Jones of Dugoedydd (ref. pedigree chart of the previous article) was the first cousin of John Williams (d. 1806) of Castle Hill Llanilar,[28] the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1801. John's wife was the granddaughter in the paternal line of Wythen Jones (b. 1695) of Trewythen and Rhiewport co. Montgomery, the aforementioned cadet branch of the house of Nannau, thereby establishing the connection. John of Castle Hill's father was Nathaniel Williams (d. 1793) the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1775, and his grandfather was William Williams (d. 1728) the elder of Dolgoch,[29,30] who was the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1725.[23,24] Mary William's father[31,32] was Rees Williams (d. 1769) of Nantllwyd, Y Fannog and finally Ystradffin, properties all within the upper Tywi valley and within easy reach of Dolgoch close to the chapel Soar-y-Mynydd which dates to 1822. The common male line ancestor of both Mary and John was John Williams of Cefn Llanio Llanddewibrefi,[31] their grandfather and great grandfather respectively. In his will[33] he makes bequests to his two daughters and four sons including Rees and William the elder. Both the Williams family and later the Jones family were renowned for the enormous size of their flocks of sheep; with William Williams (1698-1773) the younger of Pantseiri,[29,34] the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1751 being dubbed: 'King of the Mountains' and 'Job of the West'; with it being said of David the son of Peter Jones: 'Gwae i Llanddewi Abergwesyn ddyfod Deio Dygoedydd dros dwr Tywi erioed!' - 'Woe to Llanddewi Abergwesyn that Deio Dugoedydd ever came through the waters of Tywi' - which he eventually did.

John of Cefn Llanio is also a shared ancestor of John Williams of Llwynyberllan and Henllys Fawr (1720-1790), and he too appears in the pedigree chart of the previous article.

Before proceeding to discuss John of Llwynyberllan's ancestry, attention must be given to his son David (1752-1819) of Henllys Fawr, a Captain in the East India Company (EIC), and subsequently upon his return a JP in Carmarthenshire and a Colonel in the local militia. Disturbing published accounts claim he committed heinous deeds, but after a careful review of the source references, contrary or no such evidence is found.

The facts according to the sources are as follows. Sir William Paxton was David's friend and an administrator in the EIC. David returned from his posting in Bengal in 1785 together with Paxton and Paxton's six-year old illegitimate daughter.[35] There is one claim that David married his wife of ten years of age in India, *based upon a calculation from her memorial in St. Dingat's church Llandovery*,[36,37] later returning home with her and their daughter. The memorial to his wife Margaret states that she died in 1825 aged 52 years. The will of Thomas Williams (d. 1796) of Carmarthen[29,38] however is clear that the husband of his daughter Margaret was David Williams of Henllys. The Parish Registers for Carmarthen show the marriage at St. Peters between David and Margaret Williams (1773-1825) being on 3rd April 1792. A marginal note is also observed on Thomas' will to say his daughter Margaret died without issue. We must therefore conclude that David, like Paxton, fathered his daughter Marian whilst in India, and that she accompanied him, without her mother, back home in 1785. Other preposterous claims are: that he murdered his wife when she asked to be taken back to India; and that he forced a tenant out of his property by arranging for a sheep to be dropped into the chimney (a customary precursor to an accusation of sheep stealing). These claims are simply hearsay and completely unverifiable. David did however endure one unpleasant episode in his life when he was summoned as a witness at the trial of Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of Bengal. Hastings was overwhelmingly acquitted and the allegation against David of murdering Rajah Mustapha Cawn was dropped after he presented evidence that he had been commanded to order the execution, a prisoner under the sentence of death. Unfortunately, other accounts of this incident have been recounted and published with accusations against David of *violent behaviour* and *killing and Indian Nabob illegally*, without citing: his acclaimed robust rebuttal, recently republished in the *ECCO series of most significant English-language works;*[39] his actions being declared lawful; and the case being closed.[40,41,42] In David's will[43] of December 1819, Marian was stated to be a spinster. She eventually married the fifth great-grandson of the famed Vicar Pritchard of Llandovery.[36]

John of Llwynyberllan was related to John of Cefn Llanio through his mother Barbara (1700-1769),[9,31] and then subsequently through her father William Williams (d. 1728) the elder of Dolgoch. In her pre-nuptial marriage settlement of 1716,[44] Barbara was provided with a portion of £200 and the property of Llwynyberllan was settled on the marriage. Rees Williams of Nantllwyd, Barbara's uncle, was nominated a trustee. Rees' unique and distinctive signature appears on that document, on his own will, and as witness on the will of his brother William. A

granddaughter of John was Mary Jones (1784-1843) through his daughter Catherine (1750-1845). Mary married John Jones (1787-1812) of Blaenos Llandovery, the son of David (1756-1840), the founder of the Bank of the Black Ox (in 1799).[45,46] David's grandson, David Jones of Pantglas (1810-1869), the son of Mary and John, was MP for Carmarthenshire (1852-1868) and continued the banking business with his brothers William and John. David's first wife, Catherine Bridget Florentia Pryse-Lloyd of Mandinam[47] (1785-1870) was the daughter of Morgan Pryse-Lloyd of Glansefin, husband of Catherine Jones of Glanhafren[48] and consequently the great-great granddaughter of Mary Lloyd of Mandinam.[49]

Fig. 8. Portrait of Mrs Davies, Lime Grove, National Library of Wales, public domain image.

She later remarried, her second husband being John Davies of Lime Grove, Carmarthen. David's second wife was Margaret Charlotte (d. 1871) daughter of Sir George Campbell Bart. of Edenwood, and she infamously featured in Tom Lloyd's address to the Antiquarians (April 2021) entitled: *Carmarthenshire in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century English Litrerature*.[50] Handsome portraits of the two ladies form part of the National Library of Wales collection (*Figures 8 & 9*). The Bank of the Black Ox subsequently in 1909 became part of Lloyd's bank. An image of a black ox was kept on the Lloyd's bank cheques for several more years.

Interestingly in 1742, both Dugoedydd and Llwynyberllan, properties some miles further downstream of Dolgoch and Ystradffin in the upper Tywi valley, hosted the first two meetings of the progenitors of the Calvinistic Methodist movement in Wales. It is probable that the family of one of the leaders, namely Daniel Rowland (1713-1790) of Llangeitho, had been associated with the Williams family over generations. When John of Cefn Llanio (a close neighbour) prepared his will in 1685, he bequeathed the sum of four pounds and one shilling to a Daniel Rowland - possibly the father (abt. 1659-1731) of Daniel who went by the same name. The Jones' were also known to be associated with one of the other leaders, namely Howell Harris. Peter's brother John (1695-1745) of Cribarth, Under Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1718, provided hospitality to Howell and is said to have ridden as 'guard' to protect him from attack.

Fig. 9. Portrait of the wife & children of David Jones, Pantglas, National Library of Wales, public domain image.

The arms borne by the Williams family are: az. a chevron between three stags' heads erased; Meyrick.[28] The hamlet and public house (closed 1964) by the name of the Stag's Head are within one mile of the of the Cefn Llanio residence.

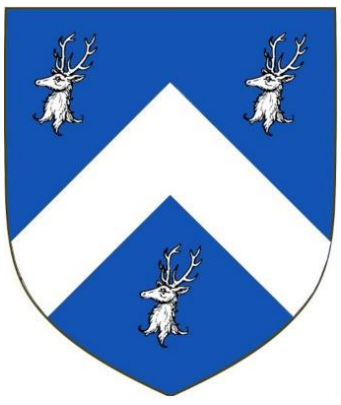

Fig. 10. *Williams family arms.*

NOTES

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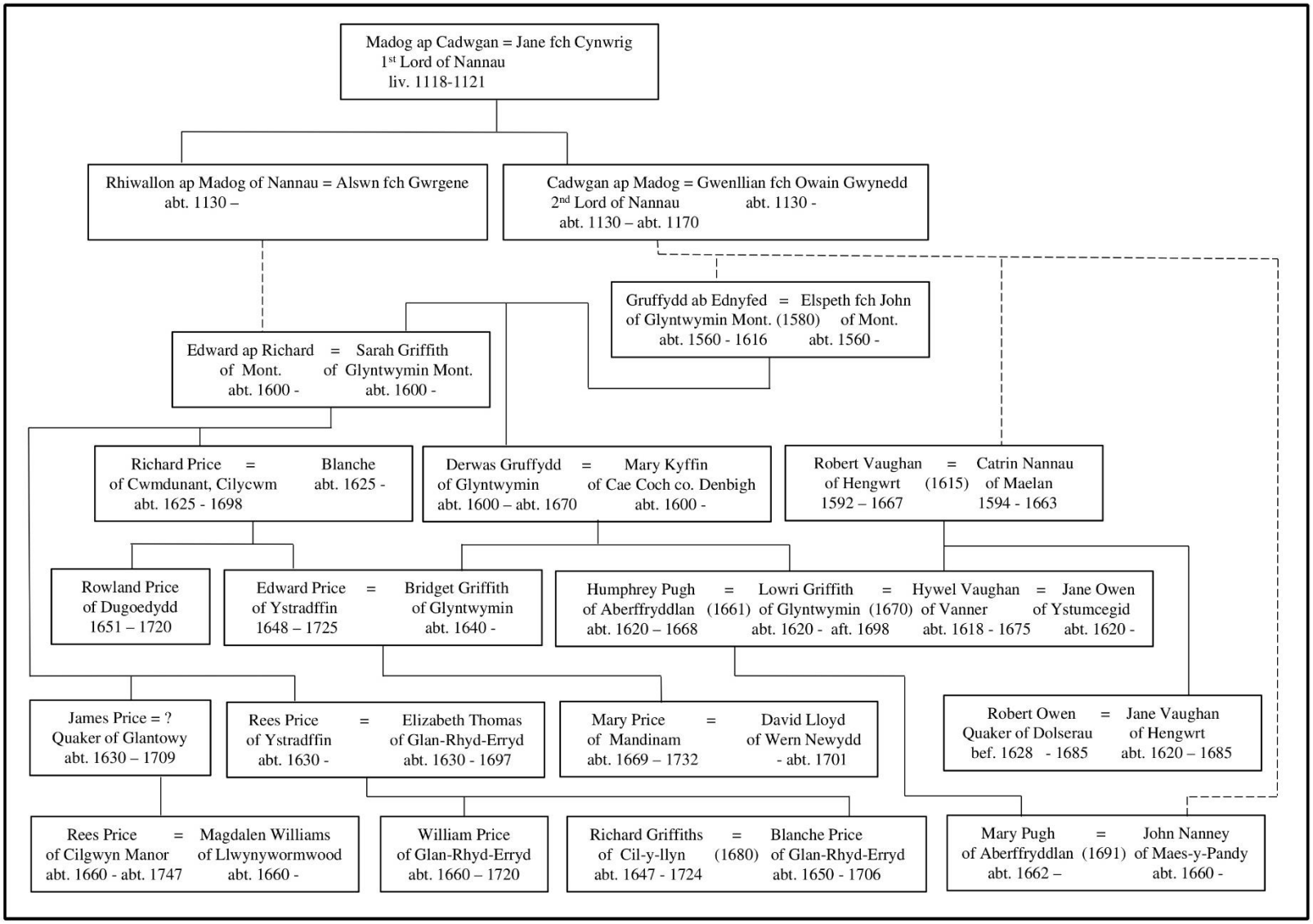
APPENDIX
Pedigree Chart


Madog ap Cadwgan = Jane fch Cynwrig
1st Lord of Nannau
liv. 1118-1121
Rhiwallon ap Madog of Nannau = Alswn fch Gwrgene
abt. 1130 –
Cadwgan ap Madog = Gwenllian fch Owain Gwynedd
2nd Lord of Nannau abt. 1130 -
abt. 1130 – abt. 1170
Gruffydd ab Ednyfed = Elspeth fch John
of Glyntwymin Mont. (1580) of Mont.
abt. 1560 - 1616 abt. 1560 -
Edward ap Richard = Sarah Griffith
of Mont. of Glyntwymin Mont.
abt. 1600 - abt. 1600 -
Richard Price = Blanche
of Cwmdunant, Cilycwm abt. 1625 -
abt. 1625 - 1698
Derwas Gruffydd = Mary Kyffin
of Glyntwymin of Cae Coch co. Denbigh
abt. 1600 – abt. 1670 abt. 1600 -
Robert Vaughan = Catrin Nannau
of Hengwrt (1615) of Maelan
1592 – 1667 1594 - 1663
Rowland Price
of Dugoedydd
1651 – 1720
Edward Price = Bridget Griffith
of Ystradffin of Glyntwymin
1648 – 1725 abt. 1640 -
Humphrey Pugh = Lowri Griffith = Hywel Vaughan = Jane Owen
of Aberffryddlan (1661) of Glyntwymin (1670) of Vanner of Ystumcegid
abt. 1620 – 1668 abt. 1620 - aft. 1698 abt. 1618 - 1675 abt. 1620 -
James Price = ?
Quaker of Glantowy
abt. 1630 – 1709
Rees Price = Elizabeth Thomas
of Ystradffin of Glan-Rhyd-Erryd
abt. 1630 - abt. 1630 - 1697
Mary Price = David Lloyd
of Mandinam of Wern Newydd
abt. 1669 – 1732 - abt. 1701
Robert Owen = Jane Vaughan
Quaker of Dolserau of Hengwrt
bef. 1628 - 1685 abt. 1620 – 1685
Rees Price = Magdalen Williams
of Cilgwyn Manor of Llwynywormwood
abt. 1660 - abt. 1747 abt. 1660 -
William Price
of Glan-Rhyd-Erryd
abt. 1660 – 1720
Richard Griffiths = Blanche Price
of Cil-y-llyn (1680) of Glan-Rhyd-Erryd
abt. 1647 - 1724 abt. 1650 - 1706
Mary Pugh = John Nanney
of Aberffryddlan (1691) of Maes-y-Pandy
abt. 1662 – abt. 1660 -